the Recont Elections in Innersec-Appointment by the Pre-sistent-A Distinguished Arrival-Presidential Issue,

de., de. of the House to day, and created quite a sensation on all sides by his report from the recent elections in that State. He says the democracy have triumphed by seven thousand mejority, and that Know Nothingism, with Major The excitement created by this news seemed for a while to arrest public business, particularly on the damocratic the House. Jennessee is now ast down for the compres of the Cincinnati Convention by ten thousand

ity. President has appointed the venerable Dr. John

The Freeldent has appointed the venerable Dr. John J. Lowey, of Heward county, Missouri, one of the visiters of the West Perot Military Academy, at the acqual examination for the present year. Dr. Lowry is a particular object of delike to Colonel T. H. Benton, and this appointment may be regarded as an laditation of the Press ent's partiality for Old Bullion."

Among the destinguished arrivals in our sity I have not seen noticed Colonel Jackson Thomas, of Kansas, a full blooded alack republican, being an old Virginia negro and a "wheel horse" in the last disturbances in that Torritory. The Colonel is desirous of purchasing his two daughters, now held in bondage in Virginia, and was recommended to apply to Mr. Greeley and Gavernor Reefer. To this he objected, as he had long since cut the Governor's acquaintence, although he had high respect for Mr. Greeley.

Mr. Greeley.

The nigger worshippers declare their intention of bildly presenting the negro question, and making it the issue in the next Frestdential canvass, and the national democracy as boldly assert their reactions to join issue with them. This is to be the issue beyond a doubt. We are to have a one idea figst of it, and all persons will be forced to take the one side or the other of the issue; and the democracy feet confident of a triumphant victory if the Cincinnati Convention does but its duty.

Case of the Prairie Company-Marcy's Old Gradges-The Government Determined Not to Interfere in Favor of the Company—John Cochrane's Political Cognetting in Pashingion-Linn Boyt for the Vice Presidency, &c., &c.
The Benald of yesterday was in great demand opon

its arrival last night, and by nine o'clock copies of it were not to be had. The desire for further particulars relative to Watker's tast move was general throughout the city during the day, and even found its way, as a subject of speculation, in the Cabinet meeting. There are those who approve of Walker's summary treatment be the case of the Francii Company's property, on no other ground than that of personal desike to the principale, and a derive to see the monopoly broken up. Pro-bably there has been no instance in this country where an incurpe and body of men have been so triumphanily enturement in making themselves an popular, if not absolutely hated, by the public gene rally, as the one in question. But, notwithstanding the existence of this feeding, the communion General Walker is very generally condemned, and pronounced arbitrary and distancial, but even with this admission, the comand distalorial, sureven with this admirator, the com-pany need not lock for sympathy, or expect the govern-ment's locativence in the behalf, as their case has been pronounced upon, and this they may except as a fixed fact, and not expected of change or alteration. I would make that the government here has been kept advised of Walter's efforts at negotiation with Grea. Britain, and regards he motites as not worn wattern'in. To use the

maste that the government here has been kept advised of Wa zer's effects at negotiation with Grea. Britain, and regards an motter as not workly attent in. To use the suphatic and not over-gradent imagings of Sevre my Marcy, "the government considers the whole affeir as a d—ad hemburg which is on the evo of explosion."

We need not be used that Serietary slavey is a man who never fargers a wrong for the whole of his life, public and private, has too well attested to the fact, and in the case in question, should it came before him, an exception to his tule is not to be expected in its favor.

The Caskom House has been well represented in this city for a wesh or two past. Mr. Coshnane, of New York, obtained for himself the leader's post while here and has arranged matters to the satisfaction of several of the septranus for the Presidency. He has secured the election of Gen. Pherce beyond doubt, when conversing with that gantleman upon this subject, and to Senator Bonglas, in confidence. New York is pleiged, walle with Forney he promites the same State for his friend Bacanson, together with New Hampshire and Vermont. Such distinct estedies is commentable, as showing a disposition to serve all friends for the preservation of the office of Surveyor, the duties of which are now familiar to the said Mr. Cochrane, and long may he live to perform them, and receive the salary anached to the said Mr. Cochrane, and long may he live to perform them, and receive the nomination for the Vice Previdency. Both parties have agreed upon his name, as the person who is to receive the nomination for the Vice Previdency. Both parties have agreed upon his name, so that there will be but little clificatty in deciding upon this matter when it comes up before the convention.

A rumor is going the rounds to-day that the President has acknowledged the independence of Nicaragua, and that two gentiagnen, ex-members of Congress, have applied for the poet of Mr. Wheeter. Tols is the extreme of absurdity, so far as the government is concerned, an

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1856. The British Fleet for Central America-The New Hamp shire Election an Anti-Maine Law Triumph and Not an Administration Victory—General Sam Houston's Projected attack upon the Nacal Board, etc.

Public functionaries at the present time are looking with a great scal of auxiety to Central America, and ex-

pect that something is about to turn up in that latitude no ordinary importance both to 'this republic and Europe. Some days ago the HERALD published a telegraphic Seepatch from this place, stating that a large English fleet was on its way to protect the Mosquito coast against the arms of General Wasker. This information was correst, and came direct from Mr. Crampton himself; but what is very singular, this information has not up this day been officially made known to our government-If a British fleet is under sail for American waters which fact reems to be admitted both in English jou male and by the British legation, why is not this important fact made known to our government? Is this another meglect of Mr. Crampton's?

The question suggests itself, how can this fleet operate against Walker without interfering with American ves-mist if the Northern Light, at some future day, should carry out a company of filibusters and a lot of arms for General Walker (esciping the vigilance of Mr. McKeon and Joachimssen) will the British men-of-war have a right the overnaul the Northern Light? This would seem to be the natural termination of events, and yet, if such in-raption is given to any American vessel by John Bull, it is clear that the American pruning hock will have to be beaten into the aword and wielder against Engiand. It would seem from this assembling of British ships of war in our southern waters, and armed troops in Canada, and this apparently studied neglect on the part of the British Minater, that England is preparing for something warlike in the future. Young America says, "Let her rip." to overhaul the Northern Light? This would seem to be

and this apparently studied neglect on the part of the Britiso Minister, that Kogland is preparing for something warding in the future. Young America asys, "Let her rip,"

I was talking to-day with a well informed gentleman from New Hampshire in regard to the late election to that State, and he says that the result cannot, by any means, be regarded as a triumph for General Pierce, or rather an administration victory. The issue in this context has been more in regard to fuduor than the "pwers that be." Last year the fusionists carried the State by something over 10,000 majority, and have since forced upon the people as edious liquor law, more odious than than any sever before passed in any State, not excepting Maine. This year there has been a great reaction against the fusionists of last year and this cutrageons Liquor law, and not—as some are pleased to judge the result—a reaction in favor of Pierce and his administration. In the late election the only feeling throughout the State has been against the fusionists and their Prohibitory Liquor law, and this feeling it was and this alone that carried the State for the democracy. Let the Brigadier and his few supporters put this in their pipes and smoke it.

Gen. Sam Houston has got the floor of the Senate for the democracy. Let the Brigadier and his few supporters put this in their pipes and smoke it.

Gen. Sam Houston has got the floor of the Senate for the morrow, when he is going to open the attack upon the "Naval Retiring Board." The General says he will annihilate the Board before he is done with them. To test the opinion of the Senate upon the action of this Board. Senator Mallory, one of the leading supporters of the meaning of libert. L. Sartori saking to be reinstate the memorial of libert. L. Sartori saking to be reinstate the memorial of libert in the sery morn when he was fighting in the Feejse Islands, and gallantly upholeing the honor of the Navy and his country. And upon what grounds was nettired in the very month when he was fighting in the Feejse

The rumor is again started that Major Heles is in the confidential employ of our government in his visit to Nicaragus. This is not improbable, for the fact is well known among a certain few that the Major had had repeated interviews with both Mr. Marcy and the President which resulted in the government securing his service; but as to what he was to perform or what he was to do, he was not to be apprised of until he got to sea, and with a view to further secreey in the matter, it is understood that despatches for him were sent to New York, and put his band on board of the steamer in which he was passenger at the rooment of her smilling. If this statement he correct it shows that much solicitude was madiceted by the government to make a mystery of a matter that, regarded in any light, could carry with it but little that, regarded in any light, could carry with it but little

him, the particulars of which we shall likely know more about at some future time.

A New York millionaire, whose losses are supposed to be very great by the seizure and confiscation of the Transit Company's property by Walker, generously pleiges himself to spend the half of his immense fortune to effect the overthrow of the new republic.

Great efforts are being made to in luce the President to reveke the appointment of James Y. McDuffie as Marshal of Californis, on the ground that he is a professional gambler, and connected in business with the parties who murdered Cel. Richardson, whose place \$x\$. McDuffie now holds. Now, the fact is, that Mr. McDuffie has had no connection of any kind with a gambling house for the last five years, and he was so far from sympathicing with the murderer of Richardson, that he was one of those who most atranuously advocated his being Lynched on the spot.

the spot.

The Governor of Texas has appointed Hon, James B. Shaw, the present Comptroller of the dtate, to investigate the claims filed at the Treasury of the United States against the State of Fexas. Mr. Shaw is perfectly familiar with all the different classes of claims, and will be able to detect every attempt of fraud upon the government or the rights of legal claimants.

The Case of the Privateer General Armstron This case, which for forty-two years has been per before our governmen', has finally been decided in favorf the claimants by the United States Court of Claims a Washington. To say nothing of the unparalleled defence made by Captain Reid against the British squadron at made by Captain Reid against the British squadron at Fayal, in 1814, the history of its prosecution, and the course of diplomacy pursued by this government, was a remarkable as it was extraordinary. First, the govern-ment of Portugal voluntarily admitted her liablity to this government. England made an apology, an intem nity to Portugal for her wanton attack on the brig, an t for violating the neutrality of her port. But up to 1818 no redress was procured. The claimants went to Congress, and were sent back to the Department of State for relief. For years afterwards a diplomatic correspondence was carried on between Portugal and the United States, (every succeeding Secretary of State urging the justice of the claim,) until, under Mr. Potk, in 1844, Portugal de nied her liability, and the State Department refused to

protecute the claim farther.

The claimants went again to Congress, obtained a repartment of State by the Senate, with instructions to prorecute it. In 1849, under General Taylor, Mr. John M. Clayton made a peremptory demand for this claim, and rent the American fleet in the Mediterranean up the Tagus to receive Mr. James B. Clay (son of Henry Clay) the American Minister, in case Portugal refused. The English government supported Pertugal, and urged her, by impertinent interference, not to pay tale claim, but to allow all other claims, either "just or ucjust." Portugal obeyed England, and Mr. Clay osmanded his passports, and returned home. Portugal then renewed her proposition to arbitrate this claim, agreeing to pay all the others as a bonus, if this government would accept the terms. The proposition was accepted by Mr. Fildmore in 1860, and Louis Napelean was appointed by the Fildmore in 1860, and Louis Napelean was appointed by the religious of the corp pact of the treaty slipulations between the United States and Portugal. This urjust award, by which the claimants' rights and the honor of the country were bartered away, was accepted by Mr. Fillmore's administration, in 1852.

The award decid-d that the Americans first attacked the Stitial fleet—that alittle brig with ninety men commenced the fight against frigates and seventy-four gun ships with over one thousand men! The claimants protesting against the award, again went to Congress. At the last season, after the bill had once passed the Sentian protesting against the award, again went to Congress. At the last season, after the bill bad once passed the Senare, it was lost by one yote. The House sent the case to the Court of Claims, and, in the larguage of a distinguished juriet, we "congratulate the claimants and our common country on the manly enunciation of principles contained in the decision of Judge Glichrist. He will live in after times as the primeer in this unkned field of judicial labor, whose n ind was equal to the mighty task of bringing sovereignty to the oar of justile, as a compulsory recipient of her civice behests."

This decision will permanently establish the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the croakings of cistim agents, M. Cayton made a peremptory demand for this claim, and sent the American fleet in the Mediterranean up the

Commodore Vanderbilt and the Affairs of the Transit Com pany—The Commodore's Interviews with the Praident and Secretary Marcy—The Collins Mail Contrad—The Bill for the Increase of the Pay of the Inspectors of the New York Customs—The Nigger Worshippers and the Kansas Beso-

Mr. Vanderbilt, immediately upon his arrival in this

city, called upon the President and Governor Marcy, concerning the seizure of his property by Walker. This was in the evening of the 18th instant. Yesterday he again visited the Department of State, and returned to his hotel feeling somewhat relieved, if not satisfied, with the results of his interviews. In the course of yesterday Mr. Vanderbilt also called on Senator Clayton, and desired him to contradict the rumor of his having supported Walker in making the Nicaragua revolution, but he Walker in making the Nicaragua revolution, our he omitted giving Mr. Clayton the further authority to say that the company of which Mr. V. is President, did not render material aid to Walker, in building up his government since the revolution. He did not deny or allude to the fact that the company encouraged large par-ties of filibusters to emigrate to Nicaragua, and that every means were resorted to to evade detection and But these important truths are in the poss the right of the United States to interfere in its affairs, as its charter was received from the government of Nisaragua, to which it owed allegtance. Before Mr. Vanderbilt returns to New York, he will have found the Secretary of State fully posted up in all matters of interest relating to the recent acts of the company over which he has the honor to preside, even more minutely than perhaps, he could have desired.

The greatest sympathy is sell towards Mr. Collins in his recent losses in the Arctic, and now, as is confidently believed, in that of the Pacific. Mr. Collins has the confidence of Congress and the country and the exertions making to lessen that esteem, by depriving him of his present connection with the government, will be found to be unavailing.

be unavailing.

A large number of your merchants and shipowners are interesting themselves in getting through Congress a bill for the immediate increase of pay to the inspectors of the New York Customs. I mentioned in a previous letter, that the petition of the inspectors was before the Committee on Commerce, and would doubtless receive favorable consideration. This voluntary support by the New York merchants in their behalf, comes most opportunely, and cannot fail in benefitting their cause, more especially as their petition testifies to the inspectors' merits, usefulness and integrity.

The nigger-worshippers are loud in their rejoicings at the result of yesterday's voting on the Kansas resolution to send for persons and papers. This rejoicing i put in for effect, to conceal their chagrin at the adoption of Mr. Dunn's amendment, which provides for a commission of three persons to proceed to Kansas and take depositions. Should the bill of Senator Douglas, which comes up today, for the admission of Kansas into the Union as State when her inhabitants shall amount to the federal ratio, receive an early passage by Congress, it will be fatal to the integerites in the coming Presidential campaign, taking from them as it will, the sectional issue upon which alone they build their hopes of success. The bill of Mr. Douglas, it will be understood, is based upon the origical Nebraka act, which gives to the people of Kansas the right to form their own constitution, and to make Kansas a free or slave State.

Ransas the right to form their own constitution, and to make Kansas a free or slave State.

President Polk's Monament at Nashville, Tenn.

On a beautifal lot in the vicinity of the Capitol stands the residence of the late President Polk. His widow still resides here. In front of the house, looking to ward the city you may see a modest monument, built of the native limestone, bearing the following inscriptions:—

On the entablature—

JAMES KNOX POLK. Teath President of the United States; born Nov. 2, 1795, died June 15, 1849.

On lat side of the monument.
The mortal remains of JAMES KNOX POLK.

are resting in the vault beneath.
He was born in Meckienburg county, North Carolina, and emigrated, with his father, Samuel Polk, to Tennessee, in 1896.

The beauty of witue was illustrated in his life.
The excelence of Christianity was exemplified in his death.

On the 2d side—

His life was devoted to the public service. He was elevated successively to the first paces in the State and Federal Governments; a member of the General Assembly;
A member of Congress and Chairman of the most important Congressional Committees;
Speaker of the House of Representatives;
Governor of Fennessee, and

Speaker of the House of
Represents street;
Governor of tennessee, and
PRESENTS OF THE
UNITED STATES.
On the 3rd side there is no inscription—on the following:

By his public policy he defined estabilished, and extended the Boundaries of his country, He planted the laws of the

American Union
on the shores of the Pacific.
His influence and his connects
tended to organize the
National Tenany
on the principles of the Genetitation, and to apply the rule of

OMARA CITY, N. T., March 5, 1856.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., March 5, 1856.

A Nebraska View of the Kansas Question—Shannon and he United States Troops—Spring in Nebraska—Price of Mechanics' Labor—The Indian Difficulties, dc., dc. Whilst we are here freed from the contention and turmed which harrasses Kansas, as a sister Tarritory, with nought but a simple parallel of latitude between us, we can but sympathise and feel a Kvely interest in her movements; we can but extend to her that staterly love and feeling which pervades the community.

To-day I have been wondering and surmising the probable end of all these things. That the power vested in Shannon, by President Pierce, is a dangerous one, no one

and feeling which pervades the community.

To day I have been wondering and surmising the probable end of all these things. That the power vested in Shannon, by President Pierce, is a dangerous one, no one can deny. It is fraught with good or evil. It is liable to be misunderstood and misapplied by the thousands of faratics of the North who, from long usage, custom and perverted notions, have been taught to look at but one side of the question. In Kansas, as all over the Union, people think differently on different subjects, and indeed on the same subject. There are free State men there, there are free soil men there; there are abolitionists there, there are ultra pro-slavery men, and hose more testent on the subject, and yet all these rank as abolitionists and pro-slavery men. Generally the atter class are administration mea. To sastain the latter, it is presumed, the force placed under Shannon's ommard will be used. Such an act would be the most unfortunate occurrence which could be all the country Such and act should never be perpetrated. Such an act will not be perpetrated, unless Governor Shanuon, over his cups, and under the excitement of the moment, should attempt a focisin "free ight." My own impression is—and I find our himest Governor, Mark W. Izard, is of the same opinion—that if Shannon will, at the first election in the Territory—which by the way occurs in a short time—order a company of soldiers to ce stationed at every ballot bex along the Misseuri river, to guard and protect the purity of the Kansas elections sgainst anything that pertains to "border ruffinism," Shannon will be sustained. It is indeed his and his sustainers' only saivation. It will protect Kansas in her own rights, and will aslay that spirit of sectionalism which now centres on Kansas.

The Misseoui river is breaking up, and the snow from the prairies is passing away. New faces are constantly arriving, and the general desire is, that they will bring plenty of money, for there is but very little here. Preparations for a very busy

FLORENCE, (WINTER QUARTERS,) N. T., March 7, 1856.

The Old Mormon Settlement-Ruins of the Town-Pres

Prospects—General News, &c.

The associations of this place—the old Mormon winter quarters, as it is familiarly termed—are, indeed, quite pleasant. But about eight eight years ago or so there were no less than from 6,000 to 7,000 Mormons living here in comfortable houses, surrounded by weil tilled farms. Indeed, Florence, or Winter Quarters, then presented the appearance of a thriving town, whilst it no bears scarce the semblance of a settlement. But about one year ago there was, I think, two claim cabins up on the embryo town. The proprietors call it F.orence—the good old name of Winter Quarters was not aristocratic enough. All the old Mormon houses have gone to decay, or have been burned down. The once thriving village of Latter Day Saints, of eight years ago, has entirely pas away, and tall rank weeds grew in plenteous profusion over the ruins, bucing the cellars and wells, and all that remained of Winter Quarters. Just up yonder, on that beautiful elevation, was Brigham Young's house, whilst a little to the south you see the outline of an old read. That beautiful elevation, was srigham Young's house, whilst a little to the south you see the outline of an old read. That leads to the old Mormon burying ground, about one mile distant. There sleep hundreds of the Saints who forsook for religious belief. com'oriable homes in Europe to struggle here amid the this and privations of a frontier file and brave the inclemency of our severe winters. Side by side they were buried here, upon the prairie, and now a close observer can distinguish the little mounds, stretched along on the prairie, over perhaps nearly a quarter of a mile long. Hundreds of serres the Mormons cultivated here, and their old fields will now teem with the fruits of a Genulle community.

The Mormons, when driven from Nauvoo and Missouri, came here, hoping to be free from further molestation—so the old Mormons tell me—but they were ordered off what were then Indian lands, and were constantly molested by the Indians. Many of them then settled and tounded the present thriving city of Council Bluffs From theace and from here, they migrated to Utah, and founded Sait Late City. Brigham Young was among the first of these sainted ploneers.

The embryo city of Florence is a place of beauty. The landing is good, and a gently stoping bluff relieves the bact ground; in front of this, and extending from the river perhaps haif a mile, the prairie is level, and here most of the buildings are erected. A hotel, saw mill, one store and some ten or twelve houses are erected. Its proximity to Omaha City—only about seven miles to the southward—will, it is said by the "blowers" of Omaha City, debar it from ever becoming a large place. Perhaps it will. I am not able to examine the future. This, however, does not detract from its beauty or peculiar interest.

no the future. This, howe tam not able to risming the future. Inis, nowever, loce not detract from its beauty or peculiar interest.

The weather continues pleasant. The ice on the river till remains stationary, but threatens to "let go all

Law to Protect Slave Property in Virginia

Law to Protect Slave Property in Virginia Important To Underground Railroad Agents And Captains of Versells.

The following is an extract from the amended lew passed at the recent session of the Legislature of Virginia for the protection of slave property in that State:—Section 24. Any free person who shall carry, or cause to be carried, out of any county or corporation, any slave without the consent of his owner, or of the guardian or committee of the owner, or who shall attempt to carry off, or aid or connive at, or be in any way concerned in the escape of any slave, with intent to defraud or deprivate owner of such slave, shall be prosecuted therefor in the owner of such slave, shall be prosecuted therefor in the owner of such slave, shall be prosecuted therefor in the owner of such slave, shall be prosecuted therefor in the owner of such slave, shall be prosecuted therefor in the owner of such slave, shall be prosecuted therefor in the owner of the slave, sand pay him ail reasonable expenses incurred by him in regaining or attempting to regain such slave; and the jury, in its discretion, may also condemn such offender to be publicly whippad, to such an extent and at such times as it may see fit. If the jerson so offending shall, at the time, be in command of or be attached to a vessel, the same shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth.

Sec. 25. Any master of a vessel trading to or bound for a port beyond the limits of the State, having a slave on board, without the written consent of the master or owner thereof, and going with him beyond the limits of any county; and any free person travelling by land, which is all any slave to escape out of any county or corporation, shall be considered as carrying off such slave, within the meaning of the preceding section. Any master of any county, without the written consent of the master or owner of such slave, shall pay to the injured party the full value of said slave, and in default of payment by the master of said vessel, the same shall be held liable therefor.

owner of such slave, shall pay to the injured party the fall value of said slave, and in default of payment by thmaster of said vessel, the same shall be held liable therefor.

Bec. 26. If the master or skipper of any vessel knowingly receive on board any runsway slave, and permit him to remain on board without proper effort to apprehend him, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years, and shall morever forfeit to the owner the full value of the slave, and pay him all reasonable expenses incurred by him is regaining such slave; and the jury in its disaretion may also condemn such offender to be publicly whipped to such an extent and at such times as it may see fit; and if such slave be on board such vessel after leaving port, the master or skipper shall be presumed to have knowingly received him. If; the master or other person in charge or command of any vessel belonging in whole or in part to a citizen of another State, or commanded by any person not a resident or citizen of this common wealth, permit a slave to go on board als wessel, or emply or trade with a slave situent the consent of the master or owner of such slave, given with reserence to that particular vessel, specifying the same by name, he shall be fined a sum not less than twenty dolars nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of dest before a justice; and on failure to pay said fine and costs he shall be one fined in jail until payment thereof, or until released by order of the county or corporation court within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed; or proceedings may be had against the vessel, which is held liable for the payment of said fine and costs and expenses thereby incurred. If a slave be found on board any vessel sforesald in the night time, without written authority to that effect from his master or owner, the person in charge or command of said vessel shall be presumed to bave knowledly received him with intent to carry him off or to ald him to escape out of the State. A s

AN Ex-Mayor in Trouble.—A suit has been instituted at Louisville, Ky., against J. S. Speed, late Mayor, for the fligal use of \$1,600. Suits have been communed against ex-officials. The Courter expenditures units are but the beginning of the investigations for defalcations.

Mutiny at Sea.

INSULTS TO AN AMERICAN SHIPMASTER AT MANILA
—HIS CREW MUTINY, PUT HIM IN IRONS AND
BRING THE SHIP INTO POST—THEY ARE SUSTAIN
ED BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES—THE CAP-

TAIN'S PROTEST, ETC., ETC.
We have received the following interesting narrative:
MILITARY HORPITAL, MANILA, Jan. 7, 1856. By publishing these few lines you will confer a favor on

ne of your fellow citizens of the United States.

I sailed from Callso, Peru, on the 10th of October last, as master of the Peruvian bark Teresa Terry, and on the 4th day of December my crew mutin'ed, headed by my chief mate, who had been under arrest and off duty from

chief mate, who had been under arrest and off duty from the 20th of November, for disobedience of orders, negli-gence, incapacity, and attempt at mutiny. The crew was composed of Chinamen, Manilians, Por-tuguese, Platians and Spaniards, with three Peruvians as passengers—total, eighteen persons. On the above cate I salied from the before mentioned port, bound for Manila and Canton, and on the before mentioned date they mutinied, put me in irons, loaded me with chains, and nun the ship from her destined track, she being in mutiny. After confining me in my stateroom, they seeted it, taking from me all my clothing and instruments, nautical and mathematical, writing deak, papers, letters, and, in fine, everything and all of my private property. After twenty days running about the China .es, they put the ship for her destined port, I being a rea, they put the ship for her destined port, I being a prisoner all this time, in close confinement. My ship and property are in the hands of the Spanish authorities, hey keeping me still in confinement. I am at present onfined in the Military Hospital, without clothing, and am dependent on the charity of a few Spanish soldiers that are sick; one loaned me a shirt, and another a pair that are sick; or e loaned me a shirt, and another a pair of pantalocus. I have applied to the American Consuresident in this city for redress, and also for my ship and property, which the Spanish authorities, with the consigneer, think proper to keep the mutineers in charge of. I am without any redress or compensation as yet, not even a change of linen. My ship was in ballast, bound to Manila and Canton for Chinese emigrants for the plantations of Peru. On the ship's arrival, I applied to the Spanish authorities to relieve me from my prison on beare and for the arrest of the mutineers; but they, in place of that, put me in closer confinement. When I appled to the Captain of the Pert to allow me, as an American citizen, to write to the American C msul, he ordered me to be confined in a close stateroom, in frons, without a charge of clothing, and on a diet of bread and water, without being able to communicate my situation to any person, nailing boards over my stateroom windows. From the rigor of my continement, from the 4th of December until the 29th of January, I became sick; my body was full of vermin, not having a change of clothing all this time, as the mutineers would not take off the chain that they kept round my arkle, at see, and I slept on the cabin floor.

During the time at sea! had several court maritial heid by the mutineers, to deside how to dispose of my

chain that they lept round my arkie, as see, and I siepton the cabin fivor.

During the time at sea I had several court maritails held by the mutureers, to deside how to dispose of my person; but some of the crew being forced into the mutiny by the others, would not consent to my death, so they finally brought the ship to her port, accasing me f somethins. What it is I do not know, and I suppose never will, as it is a sufficient crime to Spanish authorates for an American to be accused by a Spania d. I send you the latest dates from this place, and a list of the shipping in port, where my came figures. Wi how being asked a question, I am a prisoner and living on charity.

being anaco a questions charity.

May band fremb'es so, and I am so nervous, that I cannot write. I shall send you my leg book for publication as soon as I can get it from the Spanisa government also all the transactions, for which I bind myself to told it the part of a gentleman, and a ship master well known it your city.

E. M. JEFFERSON.

Our Utah Correspondence-

FILMORE CITY, Utah Territory, Jan. 1, 1856.

Letter from a New City—Cest of Feed at the Same—Progress of the City-What is Thought About the Future - Women Wanted, dc.

A happy New Year. I have just inked my pen for the sake of writing, without anything to write, or anybod, to write to. But for fear of letting a pen of ink dry up the thought struck me, to drop a line to the HERALD thinking, perhaps, the public would like to hear from this far off interior.

First of all, let me say, the Mormons have not yet

starved to death, and if they ever do they will have t

try harder than they have yet.
Flour is \$6 per hundred; beef, \$7 to \$8 per hundred, on foot; pork, \$16 to \$18 per hundred; butter, \$5c. to \$0c.
per lb.; potatoes, 75c. to \$1 per bushel, and other things
in proportion. True, crops were rather short, but old
wheat helps to lengthen out the new crop.

The winter thus far is rather severe, some snow and

weather very cold for the last ten days. One wing of the State House in this city is completed.

One wing of the State House in this city is completed, and the Legislature convened here and opened on the 10th December. The wing in which it holds its session is a finbuilding of stone, two stories, some thirty-six by sixty feet, well finished, and the upper part is a vast half, arched overhead and serves the double purpose of House of Representatives, and for balls, &c. The probable cost is some thirty to forty thousand dollars.

It stands on an eminence in the midst of a vast plain, open on three sides as far as the eye can reach, and inter-

spersed in the distance with lone mountains. On the east the Great Wahsack mountains loom up several thoumits crowned with snow. The vast valley has several streams of water, and some

good land, while everywhere there seems abundance of cedar fuel and rich grasses.

minaries on the port of Utah to enter the Union, as a One of the first acts of the Legislature, at the opening

of the present session, was to pass the necessary law-for taking the census and calling a convention to

for taking the census and calling a convention to form a constitution, &c.; and it may be fairly presumed there will be a loud knock at the door of Congress during its present session.

As to news, nothing is stiring—no murders, little or no stealings, no law suita—a few deaths and a great many marriages. There is not, in fact, the usual amount of parties, balls, feats, &c. This may be owing to the 'great retward of religion,' which is now everywhere prevailing in the Territory, principally through the instrumentality of the home missionary labors appointed at the October General Conference. In short, great meetings are the order or the day, and there is some this preaching.

strumentality of the home missionary is bors appointed at the October General Conference. In short, great metings are the order or the day, and there is some this preaching.

Neary everybody is religious in these "diggins," even to the indians. Some thousands of the latter have been baptised during the last two or three years, and have ceased plundering, stealing, &c., and gone to work raising grain, &c.

Myselt and a few more, who were never inclined to religion to any great extent, find ourselves almost alone, and we hardly know how to stem the everwheiming influence around us.

If ever religion of any kind had a serious impression on me it is when I see its influence on the savages of theremountains. To see a people who, a sew months ago, were nearly naked, and as wild as the wolves, now clothed, and led, and washed, and combed, and dressed and pursuing the arts of peace, industry and pienty; a sit to see them bow the knee to Jesus Christ is, indee, a strange sight. Yet such is the fact with many, and indeed, with some whole tribes, with tew exceptions.

The Indian mismons extend in every direction around Great Balt lake City, for four or five hundred miles. One of these missions, viz.: Elk Mountain, on Grand river, was broken up of late by the Indians, and three men Miled. The others are all successful.

The Indians in the Ferritory are said to be upwards of twenty thousand, and the white population is usually estimated at some fifty to eighty thousand. But let me here say, in all candor, that this is believed by many to be a very low estimate. The fact is, emigration has some flowing in from all parts for several years, California, Australia and the Pacific Isles contributing no small share. The country being beatthy, there are out few deaths; and there is one peculiarity which will soon have a great bearing on the population, view the utter annihilation of "single blessedness" ameg this people. Everybody is conscience-bound to manas soon as they are old enough, and it is male a strict and conscientious du

are out of the question; there is seldom, if ever, an unmairied female of twenty years old to be found in the Territory.

There is no mistake but what the Mormons, at present rates, will ere long control several of the interior States and Territories. There are three principal levers work constitute Mormon power as a body politic, viz.—First a unantin ity of action; Second, their peculiar institution of marriage and multiplication; Thirdly, their immense and well concerted missonary system, which aiready wields an influence over the windle globe. You flown Easters may laugh at the mitheorists may speculate on Mormon dissolution, &c. &c. but here they are a unit—and the spirit of union is increasing with them every year.

For outward appearance sake, and a decent respect for libral institutions, they will go through all the forms, and apply in good earnest fer an admission into the Union; but their real sentiments are that they do not care a fig whether they are admitted or not. They cannot but be receible that their path is onward to self-government and eventual independence, by whatever means the finale will be approached. And they are wise enough to "bloce their time."

Our busieses (the mercantile) is more than usually dull inis year, owing to short crops, and but little travel through the Territory. We sincerely hope government will send some troops, engineers, surveying parties, railroad agents, or what not, into these "digglos," before long, so as to scatter some dimes here, and make it a little better times for business.

For humanity's sake, and a mutual benefit to the race and to both sections of the country, do, Mr. Elitor, carnestly recomment the engigation from Down East of a lew thousands of virtuous and industrious young ladies to this section of the Union. If a few thousand should arrive of the right kind, they would alige thushands in a few months. But they must be of the right kind, they would allow the hands to show here, and make the industry, economy, frugality and prudence are all the fasho

The Mollister Trial.

[From the Rome Seatinel, March 18.]
As the case of Mrs. Hollister against Tracy, Crocker and others is one of great importance, and has caused a considerable excitement in this county, we coacluded to publish a statement of the faces as they were elicited on the trial. It is case of more than ordinary importance, not only on account of the amount in litigation, but as involving important principles in relation to the rights of married women.

the trial. It is acase of more than ordinary importance, not only on account of the amount in litigation, but as involving important principles in relation to the rights of married women.

It was an action brought by Mrs. Jane M. Hollister, the wife of Frederick Hollister, against Meetrs. Wood & Grant, merchants, of New York, the late Sheriff of Oneida county, and others. In 1844 Frederick Hollister who resided in Utics, failed, owing debt's to the amount of nearly half a million of doilats. Wood & Grant wate among his creditors, holding demands to the amount of several thousand dollars. In January, 1847, the late first Judge of Oneida county granted Hollister a discharge was contested, and in 1852 the Court of Appeals vacated it. After the discharge, in 1847, Frederick Hollister again commenced business and incurred we y heavy obligations, and again in March, 1851, failed for more than a million of dollars.

In 1850, after the granting of the insolvent's discharge which was subsequently vacated, he purchased a nous-in Utica for \$7,500, subject to a small morrgage, and conveyed it through a third person to his wife, subject to this mortgage. He then tore down most of the house, and erreded upon it a new one, at the expense of \$40,000. After \$25,000 of the \$40,000 were expensed, his wife permitted a foreclosure of the mortgage of the premises for \$2,200, and bid the premises in herself. Mrs. Hollister, in the fall of 1850, purchased in New York very expensive furniture, which was subsequently placed in the house. In 1883, the house being unoccupied, but having also that the house had been injured in its removal. This was tried in June, 1804, when the jury returned a verdict for \$12,000, on the ground that in the removal of the goods a number of stains and spots had been put up on the walls, and the hard finish solled and grazed and the interiors otherwise injured, so that, to order to have the house as handsome as before, it would be necessary to tear down all the interior and rebuild it. A new trial was granted

GERMAN GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Pursuant to public notice this charitable institution was formally opened out Saturday last. The occasion assembled quite a larg number of professional men and highly respectable cit-No. 132 Court street, which has been selected for the Dispensary, was suitably arranged for the occasion.

Rev. H. GARLICES opened the exercises with an appropriate prayer, and was followed by Dr. Lewis Bauer, wh aid the financial prospects of the institution before the audience. He stated that five medical men had take upon themselves the principal financial responsibility the purpose of obviating delay; that he, however, and his friends, had received most encouraging promises of support from the German portion of the population, so as to secure its maintenance and continuation; that his Henor, the Mayor of Brooklyn, had sanctioned this movement by his encouragement and appropation, and had also promised his cheerful co operation. Unfortunately his Honor had been prevented from honoring them with

also promised his cheerful co operation. Unfortunately his Henor had been prevented from honoring them with his presence by a journey which permitted of no delay. He had, however, anthorized him to state his views with regard to the institution, to express his sincere regest at the length of the prevented from attenting personally. In conclusion Dr. Bauer said that the undertaking was based on a ground strictly philanthropic and charlable, that it was calculated to meet the wan's of German pancers, who were at present excluded from the numerous American institutions of the same character by thair cobeling sufficiently acquainted with the language of the country, but that the Dispensary was, nevertheless freely thrown open to other nationalities.

Dr. Augustus Kalz next addressed the audience. He said that the undertaking presented itself in a mast humble shape, and was, he considered, an infant that required the fostering kindness and support of warm friends to bring it to a healthy maturity, and to impart to it strength and self reliance. But as the baptism had such bignly respectable godfatters, he and his professional associated looked upon its future success with confidence. He sincerely he ped that are long the rapid progress of the fastitution would bring them together for the completion of this noble scheme by the construction of a German hospital. London had already enjoyed for many years the biessings of such an asylum for their sick and bedridden gountrymes, though the German population of that great memopolis could not compare itself with the value of these cities. He was convinced that it was only an opportunity of appropriating a portion of that sillusnes for the support of their poor countrymen which had been wanting, and by no means good will or philanthropic feeling. This opportunity now offered itself, and he and its means and the support of their poor countrymen which had been wanting, and by no means good will or philanthropic feeling. This opportunity now offered itself, and he and its means

liberal response. His motto was "Concorded res parket creavent."

Mr. Garrigue President of the German Emigrant A'd Society concluded the exercises by expressing in the name of the Society be officially represented, his most condial approbation of the undertaking, and returned thanks to the medical staff of the Dispensary for the zeal and devotion with which they had salied into existence this charitable institution. He had no doubt that it would prove a blessing to their countrymen, and an honorable menument of that liberal profession whose sublime calling was devoted to relieve suffering and to restore the blessings of health and happiness to the sick. He shared fully in the confidence and hope of the preceding speaker, as to the future accomplishment of a German hospital in Brocklyn; he knew by experience the charitable disposition and sympathy of the German

German hospital in Brooklyn; he knew by experience the charitable disposition and sympathy of the German residents of Brooklyn and the neighboring of ies; and this opportunity would soon call forth that warm benevolence to which the occasion appealed. His confidence even went so far as to believe that their American fellow civizens would not fall to come forward liberally in support of the undertaking.

As regards the arrangements of the new institution, we are informed that the Dispensary will be open every day, Sundays excepted, from two to four o'clock, for the poor in general, and that Drs. Kalt and Braennlich wild attend alternately in their capacity as physicians, wollst Drs. Bauer and Neubaus will give their attention to surgical cases. Dr. Pfeiffer is the resident physician who will act in ease of absence of one of the consulting physicians or surgeons, and also in all cases of accident that are presented at the institution at other hours. Mr. Hermann has tendered his services gratuitously as cupper and leecher.

Mexico.

AFFAIRS IN TAMPICO—THE PRENCH CONSUL AND GOVERNOR GARZA—AFFROACHING DOWNFALL OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

[From the New Orleans Picsyune, March 10.]

By the schooner Red Fox, Capt. Shia, which arrived yesterday from Tampico, we have received a copy of El Tamoulipeco of the 23d ult.

There appears to have been some trouble between the French Consul and Gov. Garza, in consequence of an order which had been issued by the latter that none of the goods which arrived from the interior by the conducts should be delivered to merchants or others incebted at the Custom House. The Consul considered this as an act of injustice towards some of his countrymen, and called upon the Governor, when some sharp words passed between them.

The addition of the consultant for the consultant that the school for the consultant than the consultant for the consultant than the consultant for the consultant than the colored for the c

the Governor, when some sharp words passed between them.

The editor says that the colonel forgot himself so far at the use threats, but was soon called to order by the Governor; and advised him to remember that he is only a commercial agent, and that questions of international polity are usually settled by the Ministers at the seat of gvernment, who usually dichare their mission with courtesy and moderation, an example he advised the Consult of imitate in future.

There is nothing new politically.

sul to imitate in future.

There is nothing new politically.
The editor states that, with the single exception of Puebla, the factionists have not a footbold in the country.
Uraja having concealed himself since his defeat at Sierra Gorda; and being without resources or prestige; the outbreaks in Morelia and other points having been promptly put dows, and the entire republic tranquitized and prepared. This is the picture which Haro y Tamirez, the mobel chief, has presented to him, and his downfall is considered certain. Financial Condition of Jersey City.

The annual statement of the City Treasurer required to be made previous to the annual charter election has been made, and shows the receipts and expenses to be as follows, for the year ending March 15, 1856:-

Arrears of taxes, 1851—2-73-74. \$10,855 27 Redemption of Taxes for 1855. 62,071 88 lots. School fund quoingrovements 63,255 12 Ronds payable. 62,518 58 Advertising sales interest. 3,170 22 Collector's fees. Licenses 1,022 00 Vault fees. 2,492 72 

Total resources.....\$214,191 97 

Total.....\$214,191 97
This report is signed by A. T. Smith, City Freasurer, and by Aldermen Griffith, Thompson and Greene, Committee on Finance.

Wool in Michigan.—The wool clip of Michigan last year was 4,948,821 pounds, worth \$1,005,398 59.

Case of Or. Simons.

BATHORY March 10, 1856.

To the Editors of the American—Gentlement Act not that you, is sue more with other passers have this more ing published the order of demissal in the case of Or. Smoon, remarkly givery justly that the Prophent disaprives of all the fidnings of the Courtagainst him, as on the case of the evidence save one, and are two specific ing published the order of dismissal in the cost of Dr. 2 mone, remarking very justly that the Proceed dismissal species of the Courtagainst him, as contrary to the evidence save one, and are two positions, as contrary to both the law and evidence and place his networked excludes and dismissal solely upon the groupe of his leaving his post for six days, without profession of his leaving his post for six days, without profession there comment upon the injustice does him, reference to the record (or which there has yet no copy lives the favor of you to publish the about page 12 ment under oath of Jure Conway, of Kanesa, original ment under oath of Jure Conway, of Kanesa, original from Bai is ore, and well known here; and who that he, Bowen, of Pennsylvania, who were nothest First Rey at the time, all hough absent at the time of trast, an not eitnesses before the Court, which I think will apper or relieves upon the only point in which the freshier thinks tim implicated. Yours respectfully.

P. S.—After having broken himself down in the service of the stek, and when no longer able to render any solvice, and having semewed the solviers. Dr. Simons hathe moral courtge to leave his hospital in charge of at they stylation with his family for six days, notifiable resume his online.

Approarate of strong conway.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 28, 1866.

I am informed that Doctor Simons, late Surgeon in the United Sistes Army, has recently been desired by court martial to have left his post, without justification during the prevalence of the cholers at Fort Riley lake August and in crasquence has been disamissed by the Freident from the public service. Alwanga hat casual acquart ance of Doctor Simons, I petideen it must under the circumstances to submit a word or two festiments.

I was measure at Fort Riley during the period of the litation of cholers, and when the surgers and himself on the surgers are the fort, and although I did not meet with him thee, I was informed by these with whom i converse to the selection of the condu

reports of his liness had spread through the community that his sickness was due in a great degree to over exertion in the fulfillment of his pressing and extensive duties.

I saw Dr. S. myrell immediately after he had left the fort. We were both on our way eastward at the same time he passed the one he road in a carriage, and stopped at hoose a few miles below. The carriage was filled wis men, wamen and children ficeing from the pestilence When I reached this stopping plans i found the compact resting the meaker and at the sinks of some trees net it he house. Dr. Smoors was stilling down respects on a pillow sgringt a tree, and attended upon either side by lacy. I approached, stoke to him, and extended in head; he teebly presented his arm without uttering word. He appeared extremely debtilated. His face way pair, emission of the first had been taken down by the optionic, had employed the usual remedie, ha seemed so far to have itself that he had been taken down by the optionic, had employed the usual remedie, ha seemed so far to have received no beneef from them. I felt curvined that this was one of the worst cases of cholera, and supposed he would be dead before night.

It may also be proper for one to state that Dr. Whitehorne, a well known practising physician resident at the town of Junital is the neighborhood of the Fort, leformed me that he had been sent for by Dr. Simons and eagaged in oat as physician at the post during the absence of the former.

The extraordinary result of the court warrial in this care, as well as the action of the Fre ident thereon, have affected me with deep surprise.

The facts as one cashed by those who were on the soot at the time of the alleged dereliction, seeme to place Dr. Shrons shove the eliginest sepation of a depondion to shrink from a brave and full performance of his duty. No one supposed him capable of entertaining such a disposition. His reputa in mass that of a man of tried oourage, a man who in twe wars and in times of minime peril had displayed the greatest inter

Sub-cribed and sworn before John D. Claux.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF JUDGE CONWAY OF MARCH 5. 1856.

Permit ms to say in reply to your kind thanks for my festiment in regard to Dr. Simons, that neither Dr. S. nor ary of his friends are under the slightest obligations or me. I have simply told what if had accidentally fallen or my let to know, and to have been able to serve the ause of truth and justice in so doing is a source of gradication, for which I myself am profoundly grateful. With much respect, your obedient servant,

To I. GUTINGE Eq. Baltimore.

To L. GITINGS, Esq. Baltimore.

AFIDAVIT OF MR ROWEN.

Personally appeared before me, Hency Fleming, Esq., Justice of the Feace, John S Bowen, a resident of the botcup hof Westchester. Who, being sworn according to law, declares and says, that during his travels in the West the past summer, to wit, A. D., 1885, he remained several weeks at Pawnes, a small village, distant about one and a half miles from the military post at Fort Riley, in Kaness. That during his stay at Pawnee he had frequent occasions to visit the post, and often called at the hospital. That he was at the hospital a number of times prior to the occurrence of the colors at the post, and sw Dr. James Simons to visit the post, and often called at the hospital. That he was at the hospital a number of times prior to the occurrence of the cholera at the post, and as w Dr. James Simons at all hours engaged in his professional duties in consequence of the recent arrival of about four hundred workmen, who were engaged in various employments in preparing new buildings. That at, and immediately before the occurrence of the first case of Assatic cholera, Dr. Simons was frequently at the hospital, and in attendance upon the workmen at their quarters at night as well as through the cay. That this deponent was present on the morning of Saturday, the 29th of July at the hospital, when the first clearly marked case of cholera was under axamination. Dr. Simons was present at that time. On Tuesday, July 21st, deponent was at the hospital in the morning at an early hour, and found Dr. Simons thoroughly exhausted, the hospital steward reclining on a matrices, both having been up nearly all night, and Dr. Simons having returned sometime in the evening from the camp of the surveying party, which left on the previous day, he having been sent for to visit Dr. Smith, who had been taken suddenly sizs. Being quite unwell on Wednerday afters breaktast to see him. A carriage was at the correct of the control of the contr

BROADWAY THEATER —The popular equestrian dramay of "Firmour, the Tartar," and the "Cataract of the Ganges" will be performed for the last time this evening.

Niblo's Garden.—The selections for this evening consist of the "Schoolmaster," "Terprichore" and "M. Dechalumeau." The Ravels, Mile. Robert and other favorites perform.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The new comedy called "Taking the Chances" is again announced for to-night, with the mirthrul farce of "That Blessed Baby," and the first act of "Fortunio."

of "Fortunio."

LAURA KERNE'S VARIETIES.—The very successful drama of "Camille," and the equally popular extravagenze of "Novelty," will be repeated. The talent of the company is embraced in the casts.

Wallack's Theatres.—Mr. H. Placide plays Sir Anthony Absolute, to-night, in Sheridan's comedy of the "Rivals," supported by the strength of the company. The "Boarding School" is the final piece.

BROADWAY VARIETIES.—Those universal little favorities the Wood and Marsh juveniles, will repeat "Black Eyed Sugan" for the eighteenth time to-night. "The Rough Diamond" follows.

Diamond" follows.

Wood's Mineragus tender various novelties for this centing, besides the laughable farce of "Robert Macaire."

caire."

BROOKLYN MUSEUM —The Thespian Dramatic Association will perform on Monday, instead of Tuesday, as was previously announced. "The Review" will positively be played—Looney, Mr. J. C. Tyrone. played—Looney, Mr. J. C. Tyrone.

Phor. Spixces proposes to expose the trickery resorted to by spiritualists, this evening, in Orange, N. J. Sr. Louis —Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., has played a very good ergagement here, supported by Mrs. M. Jones, Hrs. I. C. Frest, J. E. Nagle and others. He was uncoseded on the 12th by Miss Margaret Mitchell, as a star. The Pype Opera troupe was playing at the St. Louis theatre at the same time. The Campbell Minstrels at Wyman's Hall.

Hall.

CINCINAIL,—The Enquirer says that Miss Heron goes to New Orleans, where she will play both at the St. Charles and the Orleans theatres, at the latter playing "Camille." in the original French. The Misses Benta are playing at the Feeple's theatre and Barney Williams and wife at the National. Woodraff and Brown, two of the principal performers of the celebrated Kuskel Trouge, give an entertainment on Friday evening, March 2, at the Melodeon. Faci Julien gave a farewell concert on Friday evening last. Old Joe Cowell recently had a farewell benefit at the People's.